Fayetteville Climate
Expanding to Include
Climate Normal and Record Data

Beginning April 17, 2012, the Fayetteville Climate Summary will now include daily and monthly climate normal data, as well as daily temperature and precipitation extreme data. In the past, the normal and daily extreme datasets were excluded from the Fayetteville Climate Summary due to a short period of record at the current location, Fayetteville Regional Airport. However, over the last couple of years, a new methodology of "threading" or piecing together historical climate data from multiple nearby locations to create a single, long-term set of daily weather information has become widely accepted and adopted by the climate community, including the National Climatic Data Center. The technique was used by the National Weather Service in Raleigh to create a climate period of record that dates back to 1910. See below for a more detailed explanation of the threaded climate sites used to create the Fayetteville Area period of record.

The new Fayetteville climate normal data daily temperature and precipitation extreme data can be viewed (1st link) and downloaded (2nd link) at the following web pages. If there are any further questions please contact Brandon Locklear or Nick Petro at (919)515-8209.

For the Fayetteville Area daily climate normal dataset:

http://www.erh.noaa.gov/rah/climate/data/fay.daily.normals.html

For the Fayetteville Area daily temperature and precipitation extreme dataset:

http://www.erh.noaa.gov/rah/climate/data/fay.daily.records.temp.precip.snow.html

or

http://www.erh.noaa.gov/rah/climate/data/fay.daily.records.temp.precip.snow.xls

Fayetteville Area

Climate Data Period of Record: 1910 to Present

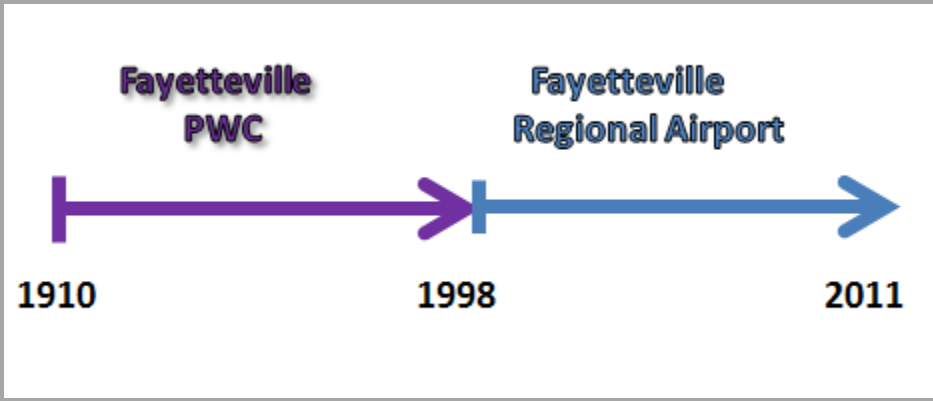

Fig.1: Fayetteville Area period of record extends back to 1910.

Station History:

In April,1998, ASOS, an automated surface weather observing system was commissioned and began recording daily temperature and precipitation data at the Fayetteville Regional Airport.

Prior to 1998, temperature and precipitation data was collected at the Fayetteville City Water Plant as part of the National Weather Service Cooperative Observer Program. The cooperative network was established in 1890 to make meteorological observations and establish and record climate conditions in the United States, primarily for agricultural purposes. Today the network is increasingly used by the National Weather Service to support meteorological and hydrological forecasts.